

anterior border of the orbit; digital expansions well developed; 23 lamellæ under phalanges II and III of the fourth toe. Tail compressed, with a serrated crest of strongly enlarged keeled scales. Male with enlarged postanal scales. Olive above, with the vertebral line lighter; some blackish longitudinal lines on the throat.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length (tail reproduced) .....	80	62
Head .....	15	13
Width of head .....	8	7
Body .....	32	31
Fore limb .....	21	19
Hind limb .....	39	34
Tibia .....	11	10

Apparently nearest allied to *A. Krugi*, Peters, from Porto Rico, but distinguished by the smaller occipital scale.

XLVIII.—*On Two new Species of Agamoid Lizards from the Hadramut, South-eastern Arabia.* By JOHN ANDERSON, M.D., F.R.S.

*Aporoscelis Benti*, sp. n.

Head moderately large, curved downwards and forwards from the vertex to the labial margin; cheeks of the male much swollen, those of the female hardly perceptibly so; snout very short, moderately pointed; canthus rostralis absent; nostrils directed forwards and outwards; ear a high vertical slit, its anterior border with a dentate margin of four or more strong triangular scales. The scales on the upper surface of the head and on the cheeks are smooth, irregular in size, and tessellated in arrangement, except on the occipital region, where they are slightly imbricate, and a few tending to be keeled; a line of enlarged scales below the eye; labials very small. The scales on the upper surface of the body are rather small, juxtaposed, faintly imbricate, and perfectly smooth; on the nape and on the sides they are smaller than on the back, but on the sides they become enlarged as they approach the ventrals; ventrals more or less subquadrangular and arranged in transverse lines, but less so on the chest; the scales on the throat are the smallest on the body, and as they approach the chest become almost granular. On the upper surfaces of the limbs the scales are enlarged, most so on the hind limbs, and are smooth, but, on the tibial portion of the

hind limb, there are some very large keeled and spiny or conical scales. The limbs are of moderate length, but the hind limb does not quite reach to the axilla. The tail is much flattened above, and its broadest part is as broad as the head, while its length equals that of the body and one half of the head; it has 24 (or may be more or less) well-defined annuli, each furnished with from 10 to 12 spines, strongest and longest on the external border. On the sides of the neck and on the throat the skin is loose and thrown into folds.

The male is olive-grey above, covered with numerous dark brown lines, irregular in form and distribution, many tending to define round spots or ocelli of the general colour. On the head, but especially on its sides, the lines are more strongly marked and deep bluish black. The belly and upper surfaces of the limbs are greenish yellow, but the chin, throat, and chest are yellowish, broadly marbled with deep bluish black; and the greater part of the belly and under surfaces of limbs are marked with similarly coloured blotches. The tail above is uniform yellowish brown, and its under surface pale yellowish.

The females are much paler than the males and generally olive-grey, but the markings of the upper surface, in some, are reduced to fine dark brown spots, without any trace of lines or ocelli. The underparts are pale yellowish, with a few dark spots on the throat. The tail is pale yellowish brown, and in some the spines are marked with dark brown.

	♂. millim.	♀. millim.
Total length.....	330	310
Head.....	33	31
Width of head.....	37	33
Body and head.....	177	169

This species is distinguished from the other two members of the genus by its long tapering tail, by its scales, and also by its denticulated ear.

Six examples of this handsome lizard, three males and three females, were captured on Mr. Bent's expedition to the Hadramut by my collector, who, owing to the courtesy of Mr. Bent, was permitted to accompany him throughout his journey. They were obtained near Makulla, below the plateau.

*Phrynocephalus arabicus*, sp. n.

Head flat and rounded; forehead convex. Scales on the upper surface of the head moderately large, flattened, smooth, and tessellate, but slightly imbricate on the temporal region.

Nasals in contact or separate; nostrils directed upwards. No spiny scales on the sides of the neck. Upper surface of the body covered with smooth, rather small, imbricate scales, with a few slightly enlarged ones intermixed. Scales on the upper surfaces of the limbs perfectly smooth. The scales of the upper surface and sides of the tail generally, with the exception of a limited area on the mesial line of the tail at its root, are carinated and pointed. The scales on the entire under surface, from the chin to the vent, and also those of the under surfaces of the limbs, are smooth, but those on the belly are pointed. Fingers and toes are well fringed, especially the outer border of the fourth toe. Tibia rather long, equalling the length of the head and neck; the hind limb, when laid forwards, extends beyond the snout. Strong gular and lateral cervical folds and a fold along the sides.

General colour of the upper surface pale yellowish, rather densely covered with brown, yellowish, and salmon-coloured round spots. The upper surfaces of the limbs tending to be barred with brown, and more or less spotted like the trunk; hands and feet yellowish. Under surface white. The under surface of the tail salmon-coloured in its proximal half, with three or four black bands towards its end.

	♂.	♀.
	millim.	millim.
Total length . . . . .	76	78
Length of head . . . . .	9.6	9.7
"  of head and body . . . . .	37	36.5
"  of tail . . . . .	39	41.5
"  of tibia . . . . .	12	12
"  of hind limb . . . . .	33.6	35

This species is most closely allied to the *P. luteoguttatus*, Boulenger, from northern Baluchistan, with the types of which it has been compared. It differs from it, however, in its smaller dorsal scales, and in the scales generally of the head, and upper and under surfaces of the body and limbs being smooth. It is further distinguished from *P. interscapularis*, Lichtenstein, by the upper surface of the head having large smooth scales, and by its dorsal region being covered with much larger, and smooth scales, and by the absence of projecting spinose scales on the sides of the neck, and of a fringe on the hinder aspect of the thighs.

This interesting discovery extends the southward distribution of the genus *Phrynocephalus* to within 16 degrees of the equator. The specimens, two in number, were obtained on the plateau of the Hadramut, on Mr. Bent's expedition.